

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1887.

The Subtle Bust—Who will Blow Another?

Land stealing has received a check—western lands are a drug in the market. Speculation has been stimulated and done to death. Ruin has overtaken hundreds of "operators," and financial suffering has overspread the land, and for this the land mania is measurably to blame. Grants of wild lands no longer build railroads, if in truth they ever did so. Congress will be free from the importunities of land-beggars. "The proceeds of the Public Lands" will be small enough in all conscience—the hands themselves will not for some years pay for their management and sale.

We do not say that the sole cause of the financial difficulties of the year 1887 is to be found in Western Land speculation, but no one denies that these speculations have been an important part in bringing on these difficulties. Few can doubt that Eastern Funds were carried West for speculative purposes, and returned again only for redemption. Few can doubt that the new railroads built upon the grants of public lands were used as speculative engines to assist in the land schemes of interested parties, or suppose for a moment that such roads were really the profitable affairs to the stockholders that these parties represented them to be, for if they had been, such roads would not now be in the suspended and embarrassed position which they are known to occupy.

We know that the tendency to expansion, adventure, speculation, over-trading, over-crediting, is inevitable in a new country, inhabited by an active, energetic, progressive people, and it is folly to charge all of this tendency upon any particular institution or agency, as Banks, Railroads, or anything of the kind. The tendency exists by and has its origin in the nature of things and of people, and if men and women could not over-expand their business, their expenses and their skirts through the agency of banks and hoops, we presume they would find some other way, as is instanced in the case of an English Peer whose wife had got him to promise that he would forsake all sorts of games of chance, enumerating all the known ways of gambling. In a day or two after she found him and one of his companions busily engaged in the investigation of a hay stack. She was somewhat surprised at his newly awakened interest in agricultural productions, until she found that the gentlemen were pulling stalks of the dried grass and betting large sums upon the longest.

But the very fact that this tendency to undue action already exists, is the strongest argument against any policy calculated unduly to stimulate and excite that which, even without such stimulation and excitement, is too apt to run into excess. That bank expansions have this tendency, there can be no doubt. That great facilities for land trading have the same effect is equally certain and unquestionable, for the experience of the last few years shows it. These things do not create the spirit of recklessness complained of, but they stimulate and develop into undue proportions.

Suppose, then, that to existing causes and stimulants to speculative action, another and a powerful one had been added. Suppose that the public land had been distributed, according to the plan proposed in "Bennett's bill," as it is called, or according to any other of the plans brought forward, and the interests and energies of thirty-one State governments, thus become western land-owners, had been brought into the field to sell the tide—to push forward the movement, who can tell what the result? Suppose the distribution scheme had been carried through, and had become a law, and, to go no further, suppose North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina had thus become proprietors of certain millions of western lands, and the employers of agencies, runners, and all singular, the machinery to push these lands into market, with their schemes, circulars and advertisements around, to draw off population, labor and capital from their own vitalities to these western possessions, and then suppose this rule throughout the land, what State, what community, yea, what individual would have escaped the mania, or have failed to suffer by the crash? The effects of this reckless land movement have been had enough as things stand. What might they not have been, and what might they not be again, if such wild schemes as the distributionists contend for could only be carried into effect?

Times like these afford practical tests to be applied to such ad captivum measures, and the appeals made to their behalf—they enable us to measure the judgments, the acumen and the motives of their advocates.

Charleston Municipal Election.

Mr. Macbeth was, last week elected Mayor of the City of Charleston, by a majority of 125 over Mr. Richardson.

Both gentlemen were unexceptionable as regards character and ability, and both personally popular. It was not strictly a party contest, although the question of Know Nothingism seemed to enter somewhat into it, but in a peculiar way. The friends of each party tried to fix the charge upon their opponents and ignore or explain it away from themselves. Mr. Richardson had been a member of the order, but we think went for Mr. Buchanan, or at any rate conceded that the vote of the State ought to be cast for that gentleman. It was charged by the friends of Mr. Richardson that Mr. Macbeth had been elected a member of the order, even if he had not actually joined it, and it was replied by Mr. M. and his friends that with this he had nothing to do, and had never authorized the proposal of his name, or sympathy with the principles of that organization. To claim sound Democracy and explain any Know Nothingism seemed to be the great effort on both sides, if we may judge from the tone of communications in the Charleston papers, including *Mercury*, *Standard* and *Corrier*. Mr. Macbeth seems to have made the most successful showing, and his election followed.

Now let me grumble a little. The cold weather is coming on, and the Railroad Companies ought to begin to prepare for the comfort of their passengers; and if the Wilmington and Weldon Company, President, Superintendent, Directors, Stockholders and all, had to stand out in the open air at Halifax till one o'clock at night—as I have done twice lately—to wait for the cars, they would be likely to use a few impolite expressions, and no doubt have a nice, comfortable office and sitting room put up at once for the occupancy of both gentlemen and ladies waiting for the cars. The ticket office is a quarter of a mile from the depot, and I have known many persons to go to Carysboro or come to Weldon to take the cars rather than sit out in the air at Halifax.

The energetic Superintendent, Col. Fremont, ought to look into this matter at once, as it is wrong to keep the passengers out in the cold and equally so to keep *Scroggins* up all night, especially "if so be" he has no oysters on hand.

ESTABLISHED.

We have copied the above from the Weldon, N. C., correspondence of the *Petersburg Express* of the 7th, and have been informed by the "energetic Superintendent" that there is a slight mistake about the necessity of standing out in the open air at Halifax; that there is a passenger room in the depot warehouse at Halifax, expressly for passengers, with a fire-place and a boy to keep up the fire; and further, the ticket office is kept there at night until the last night train passes. "Est-trangero" must have been asleep on the platform, or he would have found the room. Passenger rooms are now provided at Halifax, Enfield, Rocky Mount and Wilson, we believe, and other places to be accommodated as fast as possible, consistent with the means and business of the Company.

MARYLAND.—The Democrats have elected three out of the six congressmen from Maryland. This is a Democratic gain of one and is no less surprising than gratifying under all the circumstances.

The Elections.

New York.—The returns show a plurality for the Democratic over the "Republican" ticket in the City of New York of 22,540. The "American" vote is very small. The clear Democratic majority over both the other parties combined, is very considerable. The aggregate vote is much smaller than it was last year.

Last year the "Republicans" carried the State of New York by eighty thousand majority, and it may readily be conceived that, with this fact before them, it required considerable nerve on the part of the Democrats to offer battle and hope for victory. If they have carried the State against such odds, it will be a triumph indeed. They have certainly cut down this enormous majority so far as to place the result in doubt, and to give sanguine Democrats reason to believe that the State has gone Democratic by ten to fifteen thousand. We trust that it is so, but there is reason to believe it probable that it has gone for the Republicans by a nominal plurality. In either event the Democrats have made tremendous gains. Some time will still be required to finally decide the matter so far as the State ticket is concerned.

Even more interest is attached to the composition of the next Legislature, as upon it will depend whether the New York "Metropolitan police law," and other Black Republican usurpations will be sustained or abrogated. This will require still longer to canvass.—So far as ascertained, no Republicans have been elected from the City or vicinity. The Charter election in the City comes off on the first of December.

MARYLAND.—We take it for granted that the Know Nothings have swept the State. As usual, Mayor Swann, of Baltimore, kept his promise to the car, but broke it to the heart. There were fewer killed on Wednesday than has been the recent custom there, but there were quite as many disfranchised. The telegraphic reports to the associated press, say that the day passed off quite peacefully, considering they only killed one Irishman in the 17th ward—drove the Naturalized voters from the polls in the 17th and had reports of disturbances in some of the remote wards. In the evening they only had some customary disturbances and bloodshed, and at nine o'clock the Know Nothings paraded the streets with banners and transparencies—firing guns and pistols, claiming a triumph in the election of their whole ticket in the City.

The Washington Union gives the following despatch from an unprejudiced and perfectly reliable source.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 8, 4 P. M.—There were disturbances at many of the wards—more or less. To send details would be intelligent only at great length. It is probable that two or three lives are lost. The foreign vote seems to have been generally excluded. The Know-nothing majority is enormous.

Upon the whole, it would appear that the doings of Wednesday last were pretty much of the same sort as those of the municipal election last month.

We are without Baltimore papers to-day.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Banks is elected Governor by a plurality of over 20,000. State Senate so far, 31 "Republicans," 1 "American," and 4 Democrats. House 146 "Republicans," 32 "Americans," and 34 Democrats. Massachusetts is given up to her idols.

LOUISIANA.—New Orleans gave Know Nothing—State, Democratic, we suppose. Little or no interest. New Jersey.—Democrats have carried both branches of the State Legislature.

WISCONSIN.—Cress, Democrat, probably elected Governor.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.—The New York Tribune concedes the State to the Democrats by 15,000 to 20,000 over the Black Republicans. It endeavors to account for this by saying that the Republicans to the number of 100,000 "abstained from voting," while the Democrats polled their full strength. This all nonsense. The aggregate fell off from the fact that the excitement was less than in the great and decisive struggle for the Presidency, and from the further fact that the financial pressure of the times occupied men's minds to the exclusion of political subjects. This affected all parties, and there is no reasonable ground for supposing that, had the fullest possible vote of the State been polled, the result would have been noticeably different. The Tribune concedes the House to the Democrats, but claims a Republican plurality in the Senate.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Republicans largely in the ascendancy. Banks' plurality 23,000. Legislature decidedly Republican or "American-Republican" as the papers of that party put it.

MARYLAND.—Of doings in Baltimore on Wednesday last, the Sun says: "We have seen and heard enough to know that no practical remedy for existing evils, is likely to be employed at present. Where it is to come from, and in what extremity, the future can alone determine—conjecture is utterly at fault."

It would appear that Congressmen and State officers, including members of the Legislature and not including Governor, were to be chosen. The returns are somewhat meagre, but sufficient to show that the Know Nothing ticket for State officers has been successful by a large majority, and that the Democrats have made some gains on the vote for Congressmen, having probably elected Kunkel, Democrat, over Hoffman, the present "American" member, from the fifth district.

LOUISIANA.—Democratic State ticket elected. Four Democrats and one "American" to Congress. The telegraph classes the Democratic Congressmen elect, as two Slidell and two anti-Slidell Democrats. What all this means we hardly know.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD.—We are gratified to hear in these hard times of trouble, the prosperous condition of this road. It was chartered about eighteen or twenty years ago; it cost, for construction and equipment, \$1,300,000; it had to commence with a construction debt which has never been omitted to be paid at the day. The same steamer that carried to England the news of the suspension of our banks and the failure of many of our railroads, carried out gold coin to pay the last instalment due on these bonds. A dividend of 7 per cent. has been declared on this stock for the last five years. A sinking fund has been created, of 4 per cent. on its capital stock, to meet its final liabilities when due. This road forming as it does a main link in the chain of railroad from Washington City to New Orleans, is intelligent, and much credit is due to the zeal and supervision of its president, (Hon Wm. S. Ashe) who is indefatigable in his exertions for its prosperity.

We copy the above from one of our Virginia Exchanges. We think it a deserved tribute to the management of our road. In these days of railroad failure and suspension, the position of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company is a proud one, and the fact is a gratifying one, that none of its English bonds have ever entered the market, or could be purchased now or at any time under par. The interest has never once in twenty years failed to be paid promptly.

The position of our State Bonds is equally flattering. They are sought for as investments—they are to keep—they are par funds. Long may North Carolina Corporate and State credit occupy the same high position. We are also pleased to be able to state that the business of the Wilmington & Manchester Road shows an encouraging increase in all its branches, the aggregate receipts this year reaching to over four hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The position of the road is improving yearly, with a prospect, not distant, of an assured prosperity.

Dining "a la carte" is a French idea. In Paris at cheap restaurants the tin soup-basins for the guests are nailed to the table. From the cauldron, in which the stock is seething, the attendant *Leconcors* draws up the liquid in silver syringes, from which they drive it into liquid silver basins. He is then expected to pay for the whole of his dinner; but if he exhibits any reluctance, the handmaid sucks up the whole of his soup by drawing it into her syringe again. The "damage" is nine sous.

The Kaufmann Case.

The case of Aaron Kaufmann, tried this week on a charge of arson, was concluded last evening, after having occupied the Court since Wednesday morning. The circumstances are fresh in the recollection of our citizens. At 2 o'clock on the night of the 24th, or the morning of the 25th, of last August, a fire broke out in a warehouse in the rear of the Store on Water Street occupied by the defendant. This fire spread and was not arrested until several buildings and a considerable amount of other property had been consumed. Circumstances appeared which led to the arrest of the prisoner, who was held to appear to answer the charge at this term of the Superior Court. The general character of these circumstances, we stated at the time when the primary investigation took place before the committing magistrates. These were substantially the same relied upon by the State, at trial. It was contended, on the part of the prosecution that these circumstances showed that the fire was the result of design, and not of accident; and that they pointed to the prisoner as the person who set fire to the building.—It was contended by the defence that although these circumstances might, on their face, bear a suspicious character, they were not conclusive of the guilt of the prisoner—they were susceptible of explanation in many ways consistent with his innocence. The testimony was all of that kind known as circumstantial. His Honor in his charge explained the rules applicable to this species of evidence. First, all the circumstances relied upon as essential to the allegation of guilt must be fully proved. Second—all these circumstances must be consistent with each other, and third, they must be conclusive and such as to exclude any rational theory or hypothesis according to which they might all have existed, and still the prisoner be innocent of the offence charged against him.

The case was put to the jury between six and seven o'clock last evening. In about three quarters of an hour they returned with a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

From various causes, an unusual amount of interest was felt in this case; but no excited feeling, certainly no prejudice, and from the character of the jury, all felt satisfied that the verdict would be impartially rendered in accordance with the law and the evidence. The case was very ably conducted on both sides, and every fact bearing upon it clearly brought out. Yesterday was taken up by the argument of counsel. Adam Empe, Esq., opened for the defence, followed by M. B. Smith, Esq., for the prosecution, succeeded by Eli W. Hall and Joshua G. Wright, Esqs., for the prisoner. Rob't. Strange, Esq., Solicitor for the State, closed the argument. We cannot pretend to give any report, and feel that it would be wrong and invidious to attempt comparison. The arguments of counsel were able and ingenious, and caused us to be absent from our sanctum the greater part of the day.—*Daily Journal*, 7th inst.

SCHOOL FUND.—Gov. Briggs, as President, *ex officio*, of the Literary Board, announces the Fall Distribution of the net income of the School Fund. We give the amount for certain counties, as follows:

Beaufort.....\$1,405 82
Bladen.....962 88
Brunswick.....714 12
Columbus.....636 96
Currituck.....1,479 48
Cumberland.....1,276 06
Duplin.....1,333 32
Edgecombe.....1,302 12
Halifax.....1,560 84
Harnett.....850 70
Johnston.....1,337 92
Jones.....472 61
Lenoir.....1,329 60
Mecklenburg.....1,406 88
Moore.....1,026 26
Nash.....948 58
New Hanover.....1,708 32
Onslow.....844 80
Richmond.....952 32
Robeson.....1,292 60
Sampson.....1,477 32
Wayne.....1,238 09
Wilson.....710 45

WE have had a notion for some time past, to write a flowery and eulogistic description of the atmosphere. We have been inclined to laudate and glorify the Indian Summer and its calm and quiet enjoyments, but every time we did commence, the Mosquitoes commenced on us so fiercely, that we longed for a good frost—condemned the Indian Summer, and, but that we are a Christian man, would have waxed profane. There can be no quiet enjoyment in the centre of a predatory gang of Mosquitoes.

Clerk and Master.

We learn that on Saturday last, O. P. Meares, Esq., resigned the office of Clerk and Master in Equity for this county, and Alfred M. Waddell, Esq., was appointed by the court, gave the necessary bonds, and entered upon the duties of the office.

THREE CROSS.—MR. R. W. COLLINS, of Burgaw.

Mr. Collins, who has sent us six Apples, four of them being of the second and two of the third crop of the present year. Those of the second crop are very fair—those of the third are perfectly formed and colored, but small.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar, held at the Court House, on Saturday the 7th inst., Geo. Davis Esq., was, on motion, called to the Chair, and Eli W. Hall, and Alfred M. Waddell Esqs., appointed Secretaries. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be the observance of a time-honored custom, in rendering to the memory of a professional brother—Gen. John Grey Blynn—the usual tribute of respect.

On motion, the Chair appointed a committee consisting of Messrs W. A. Wright, M. London and Robert Strange, to report resolutions, who, through Mr. Wright reported as follows:

The members of the Bar, attending the Superior Court of Law, of the county of New Hanover, now in session, have heard with sorrow and regret of the death of their professional colleague, and in this comparatively short professional intercourse with him, his acute and commanding intellect, coupled with his learning and knowledge, not only in his profession of the Law, but also in many of the natural sciences and the practical affairs of life, have so impressed upon him that he was well entitled to the eminent reputation which he enjoyed throughout our State. He was a devoted admirer of North Carolina, and as a member of her Legislature, whether in the Senate or House of Commons, was a zealous and faithful promoter of her true interests. He has been taken away in the meridian of life, leaving to us but the memory of his talents and learning, which so well fitted him for his brilliant career of usefulness, alike in his profession as a lawyer and as a citizen.

Resolved, That by the death of John Grey Blynn, the Bar of this place has lost one of its most talented and learned members, and our State a citizen of devoted patriotism.

Resolved, That the members of this Bar, as evidence of their respect for the memory of the deceased, will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That copies of these proceedings be transmitted, by the Chairman of this meeting to the widow of the deceased, with the sincere condolence for the bereavement which she has sustained.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting is requested to present this preamble, and the accompanying Resolutions, to the Court now in session, and to move his Honor that he be read, and that he be entered on the minutes of the Court.

Resolved, That the Secretaries are requested to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the papers of the Town with a request that they publish them.

The meeting then adjourned.

ELI W. HALL, GEO. DAVIS, Chmn.

A. M. WADDELL, Secretaries.

Bank Reclamation, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 4.—The Citizens' Bank reopens its specie payments to-day. Considerable specie is coming in. Yesterday's engagements were met. Business prospects are brightening.

The steamer Black Warrior, from Havana, has arrived.

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 5.—The afternoon papers state that the market loaned by Gov. Wise to Gov. Lige have been placed in the National Armory here for safe keeping.

Gov. Walker has obtained leave of absence from Kansas, and is expected here by Saturday.

Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, NOV. 4.—The R. M. steamship Canada, Capt. W. J. C. Lang, arrived here this morning with Liverpool dates of Saturday, the 25th ult. She brings one million dollars in specie.

The latest news from the United States received in Liverpool was brought by the Antelope, from Portland, and St. Johns, N. F.

There was nothing later from India.

It was reported that the French government intends removing the restrictions upon the export of corn and flour.

The Turkish ministry has overthrown Retschid Pacha, the Grand Vizier.

Monetary affairs in London were more satisfactory, and the pressure had considerably abated. Many continental banks had advanced their rates one per cent.

ENGLAND.—Financial matters are the most prominent topics. In the London market on Wednesday the funds were undiminished in firmness at a slight advance on Tuesday's rates. Money was in good supply at 5½ per cent. discount. The advance in bank rates greatly checked the flow of gold toward New York, large intended shipments being countermanded. The small quantity of goods being forwarded by the East India Company gave rise to a further advance on Indian bills to four per cent. The Bank of England threat, not some weeks ago supposed to be based on shipments of specie to America.

The funds continued buoyant on Friday, and no gold was withdrawn from the bank.

The rate of discount at Hamburg had declined. The Canada takes out tenders for \$2,000,000 worth of 8 per cent. Michigan Central bonds for the extinction of the debt.

The rates of money and stock exchange remain at 5 per cent.

The demand for money at the bank on Friday was heavy.

FRANCE.—It is stated that the governor of the Bank of France has asked for a decree giving a forced currency to bank notes.

Bullion in the Bank of France had decreased 35,000,000 francs since the last monthly returns.

Three per cent. closed at 66½ cents.

SPAIN.—The new Spanish cabinet had not been organized.

Belgium.—The Bank of Belgium had advanced its rate of interest.

Denmark.—The rates of the Bank of Denmark had also been advanced.

AUSTRIA.—A financial pressure was feared but it was generally believed that it would be but temporary.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, SATURDAY.—Turkey still persists in claiming the island of Perin, and refuses any compromise.

It is said that the British cabinet has arranged for the recall of the governor-general of India.

The London News says that the East India Company have commenced large remittances of silver to India, which will have a tendency to aggregate the present financial evils.

There has been a serious conflict at Frankfurt between the garrison and the Austrian and Bavarian regiments. Many were wounded on both sides.

The News by the Canada.

The European mails by the steamship Canada reached this city this morning. Our limits will only permit us to make room for the following summary of her news, for which we are indebted to the Liverpool Journal of October 24:

Opinion begins to fix itself on the public mind adverse to the competency of Lord Canning as governor general of India. Private letters from Calcutta speak of him in terms anything but respectful, and it must be admitted that nothing appears to justify the appointment of the East India Company to a post of such importance.

It has been generally supposed that the Duke of Devonshire is expected to bring home news of the utter discomfiture of the rebels, and would justify his appointment. The insurgents can hardly hold out very long; and, as we observed a week or two since, the fall of Delhi will be the prelude to their dispersion as robbers and vagrants over the whole country. They may be troublesome, but they must cease to be formidable.

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Among the disastrous effects of the Queen's absence from London, Punch relates that:

The wife of a respectable bookseller on the strand going into her husband's shop, incautiously opened a copy of *Proverbial Philosophy*, but assistance happily arrived before the narcotic completed its work, the poor woman recovered.

Another female, the wife of a dyer, had been informed by her husband that he was going to Woodwich on business, but three days later she found in the pocket of the waistcoat which he had worn on that occasion a day ticket for Herne Bay pier. The shock produced such an effect that she rushed into a shop, and ordered a new dress.

A serious attorney, walking through Hand Court, in Holborn, set his foot upon a piece of orange peel, slipped, and had made out eleven involuntary affidavits before he providentially recollected that he could not charge for them, and ceased.

Early in the morning of Tuesday last, a large piece of plaster fell from the front of an unfinished building in Piccadilly; and, if it had been down soon for anybody to be out, and the plaster had not fallen into the area, there is no saying what might not have happened.

Sir Archibald Alison, having delivered an oration in honor of the British army, took seventeen correspondents of the journals nearly a week to correct the various inaccuracies in the eminent historian's address.

A member of Parliament, on being informed that dangerous types we were not on record, exclaimed, "Then no man's head is safe?"

Wants a situation to take care of young children, or go out with the perambulator, or rock the cradle, or feed the cockatoo and canaries, or to make himself generally useful in a quiet, effeminate, milk-sop way. A Strong Abled-bodied Young Man, who is just in the prime of life, five feet six inches tall, without his clothes, can have seven years' character, and is now in the draper's establishment in Regent street. His only reason for leaving is the excess of ridicule thrown on his present employment. Address to Hercules, at the Dist Club, Augiean Stables Craven Yard.—N. B. No objection to carry a band-box.

Police Regulations.—Ladies are requested to keep in a single line on each side of the street, and in such a position as to be able to pass without the danger of being entangled in their clothes.

Maxim—By a Sick Bachelor. (Flung at the Unfair Sex).—Want of Sympathy in a woman is almost as bad as Want of Beauty!!!!!!

Correspondence of the N. Y. Standard.

The Sub-Treasury.—Mr. Benton's Mint Drops.

Boston, October 19, 1887.

How "the whirlwind of time has brought about his reverses," to be sure. Do you remember the ridicule that used to be poured out on the Sub-Treasury scheme? And now everybody sees that it has been a shrewd anchor, which alone has enabled us to ride out so much of the storm, and has kept us from running on the lee shore long ago. So Colonel Benton's confident expectations that the time would come when every laughing through the interstices of the reticulations or decussations, as Dr. Johnson might say, what a laughing stock it was for years. And yet, we have lived to see gold occasionally mixed up with the circulation, and we may live to see it the only common currency of ordinary life.

RESULT OF THE FIRST SUIT.—The first suit against the Great Western Railway Company, growing out of the appalling disaster last spring at Desjardins Bridge, took place at Brantford on the 19th inst. The action was brought by the widow of Mr. Secord, who was killed at that time. The deceased left a wife and three children. The jury rendered a verdict against the company of \$12,000 for the wife, and \$2,200 for each of the three children.

AMERICAN PAINTERS.—Of William Page, of New York.

York, now in Rome, the *Evening Post* gives the following particulars, apropos of an announcement of his marriage, which took place on the 8th ult., with Mrs. Sophia Hitchcock, daughter of Henry Stevens, of Vermont.

Mr. Page, with the exception of his last summer's visit in this city, has resided in Italy since the year 1850. His stay abroad has not been without an important influence on his modes of thought and his style as an artist. A careful study of six months' residence in the workshop of Titian has enabled him to establish his previous discovery of the secret of that great master's success in flesh color. This discovery has been recognized by the Venetians themselves, who pronounce Page the only worthy copyist of the greatest colorists who ever lived. It may be remembered that Page's copy of the "Flower Girl," painted for an American gentleman, was prohibited from leaving Venice by the Custom House officials, who mistook it for an original.

Mr. Page's paintings, which, though of an unequal merit, are as a whole, among the most valuable treasures of art, are sufficiently familiar to dispense with any enumeration. The most complete collection of them is in the possession of Mr. Francis G. Shaw, of Staten Island. Page has made the same masterful use of color, and characterized by a similar execution, frequently fall below the high conceptions which thronged his poetic mind. He is a profound Shakespearean scholar, and familiar with every line of the poet. Brady, the photographer, who as a little boy in Page's studio, first had his attention directed to the study of art, well remembers the young painter's putting him on a table, looking for the root, and then first he used that the building was not what he had a listner who would make him no foolish comments. It is worthy of remark, that the most successful of the truly "imperial" photographs which fill Brady's gallery, is that of his old friend and master.

Mr. Page intends, in the coming spring, in company with his wife, to take the tour of Egypt, and then to visit his native country, where he will deliver a course of six or eight lectures on art and the early artists. A subject which he has long and profoundly studied. He has also, we are told, prepared a work on "Coloring," which will receive a wide welcome.

How they Manage Fires in Germany.—A letter from the Baths of Ems, Germany, to the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, says:

"It afforded a few of us no small amusement a day or two since, to witness the activity of the Germans when they get 'waked up.' The occasion was a fire that took place in a small village or hamlet some four or five miles from here. It seems that the force commenced where the fire was raging. The great man of the place must first be used, and the building was not really in danger; i. e. it must be well on fire, before he would make out a written request for assistance. This important document being prepared, a messenger was duly despatched to the authority of Ems, who after having thoroughly considered the matter, make out another lengthy paper which is sent to the august commander of the fire engine, and the messenger returns, and after much ado, collects some twenty laborers to man his machine. After all have arrived, several are sent hither and thither to procure beasts to drag the engine. This is no small matter, but at last, some four or five rattled-boned horses are really on the ground, and after considerable delay, are fastened and ready for a start. Now the spectators simply cannot wait to see them off for the scene of action, but no such thing—no one gets down and lights his pipe (nothing can be done here without smoking); one order more is found necessary, &c., &c., and thus another hour slips by. By this time one would suppose all the villages in the Duchy would have had time to burn up. Not so, however, think our doughty German friends; with many a crack and grunt, they never hallooed, and the engine moved forward, and in a couple of miles to the hour. Of course they have nothing to do when they arrive at the scene of the late fire. To make amends, however, they spend some hours in speculating upon its origin, how high and how far it burned, how it looked, &c., with as much earnestness, as though it were now burning. The above are literal facts, and show something of the way things are done here."

N. B.—The last news from the Grand Duke is that he and his advisers are profoundly engaged in preparing a law to the effect that, for the future, when confagurations are to take place, the authorities shall be notified thereof, at least six days beforehand, that suitable preparation may be made.

ETYMOLOGY OF "BROKER."—Some inquiry has been made regarding the definition and